

# INDUSTRIAL LOUISVILLE AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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## NOTICE.

This Paper is sent  
to you FREE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
S. S. Lithgow & Co., Stoves, page 5.  
The Science of Health, page 5.

Dr. Shaw states that the diamonds of South Africa originally belonged to some metamorphic rock, probably a talcose slate, which occupied the heights during the upheaval of the trap which has given to the country its physical features. This upheaval was followed by a period of lakes, the traces of which still exist, and it is in the soil of these dried up lakes that the diamonds are found. Prof. T. R. Jones, on the contrary, thinks that the diamonds are supplied both from metamorphic and igneous rocks, and that the gravel in which they are found has been conveyed by glacial action from very remote mountains.

President Nomination.  
The Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th, nominated U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, the former without opposition and the latter on the first ballot.

Rev. E. E. Hale expects to lecture next winter on "A Civil Servant." Perhaps he has found one.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SATURDAY, June 1.  
The Senate passed the tariff and tax bill at 2:25 Friday morning. On reassembling at noon Sumner introduced a resolution in regard to the settlement of international differences by arbitration, and delivered a lengthy speech severely assailing the administration of President Grant. At night Senator Schurz reviewed the report of the investigation of the sale of arms to the French. The conference reports on the postal code and on the army appropriation bill were passed, as was also the House bill for the restoration of the Buell court-martial records. The House ordered the consideration of better accommodation in the chamber for the members; fixed the pay of witnesses before committees at \$4 per day and five cents mileage, and passed the following bills: Granting the right of way to a railroad from St. Mary's river to Key West, Florida; requiring extra duties on iron to the Southern quarantine bill, Indian and private bills; the conference report on the bill revising and codifying the post-office laws; Senate bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferryboats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through contiguous foreign territory; to pay \$5,000 to the widow of Commander Wood for his invention in naval gun carriages; granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, narrow gauge.

MONDAY, June 3.  
The Senate passed several bills relating to the Territories, also relating to limiting steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river; and a large number of private land claims, including one relating to Connecticut and other States, and one for the payment of awards by the Southern Claims Commission, and one allowing Theo. Adams \$39,342 for the construction of mortar boats for Gen. Fremont, the original claim being \$112,740. The House passed bills making La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery to pay Eldridge Gerry, of Colorado, \$13,200 for stock taken by the Sioux Indians; repealing the prohibition of promotion in the staff of the army; and to extend the bankrupt act to the Southern States after 1871.

TUESDAY, June 4.  
The Senate passed bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit by rail, etc., and debated the sundry civil appropriation bill. The House passed a bill to distribute to the Southern States their quotas of arms and equipments from 1862 to 1869, and adjourned to meet next Friday. Both houses agreed to the conference report on the tariff and tax bill, which makes the aggregate reduction of about fifty-three million dollars. The tax on whisky is seventy cents per gallon, which includes everything except the ten cent stamp on each barrel of rectified.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.  
The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. The House bill granting the right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf railway was passed. The sundry civil service appropriation bill was discussed afternoon and night. The House was not in session.

Patents.  
The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending May 28th, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:  
Portable store counter, Joseph H. Daviss, Danville, Ky.  
Aerated water fountain, John C. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.  
Heating stove, George Candee, Berea, Ky.  
Fire extinguishing engine, Jacob B. V. Dyne, Louisville, Ky.  
Stove-pipe drum (reissue), Ben. J. Hobson, Covington, Ky.

That railway axles break less frequently in summer than in winter is shown by a recent report of the German Railway Association, in which it is stated that, in the summer half of the year, 55 axles broke, while during the winter half 77 broke, although the traffic was less.

Mineral cotton, to be used as a non-conducting packing for steam boilers and pipe, may be made by blowing a jet of steam through a current of liquid slag.

"The Mystic Tie" is sometimes to be discovered in the cravat.

### OUR TRADE-MARK

### BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.

Old Pet Bourbon.

Diana Bourbon.

Old Buck Bourbon.

Galt House Bourbon.

Challenge Rye.

Choice Rye.

Favorite Rye.

Diana Rye.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

### Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

### BOURBON

WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

### KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

### KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

### RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

### Kentucky Rye Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

### OUR TRADE-MARK

### BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.

Old Pet Bourbon.

Diana Bourbon.

Old Buck Bourbon.

Galt House Bourbon.

Challenge Rye.

Choice Rye.

Favorite Rye.

Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped cooperage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

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### WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

## Literary Department

## THE FOOLISH HAREBELL

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

A harebell hung its wilful head!  
"I am tired, so tired! I wish I was dead."

She hung her head in the mossy dell;  
"If all were over, then all were well."

The wind he heard, and was pitiful;  
He waved her about to make her cool.

"Wind, you are rough," said the dainty bell;  
"Leave me alone—I am not well."

And the wind, at the voice of the drooping dame,  
Sank in his heart, and ceased for shame.

"I am hot, so hot!" she sighed and said;  
"I am withering up; I wish I was dead."

Then the sun, he pitieth her pitiful case,  
And drew a thick vail over his face.

"Cloud, go away, and don't be rude;  
I am not—I don't see why you should!"

The cloud withdrew, and the harebell cried:  
"I am faint, so faint! and no water beside!"

And the dew came down its million-fold path;  
But she murmured, "I did not want a bath."

A boy came by in the morning gray,  
He plucked the harebell and threw it away.

The harebell shivered, and cried: "Oh! oh!  
I am faint, so faint! come, dear wind, blow."

The wind blew softly, and did not speak;  
She thanked him kindly, but grew more weak.

"Sun, dear sun, I am cold," she said;  
He rose, but lower she drooped her head.

"Oh, rain, I am withering; all the blue Is fading out of me; come, please do."

The rain came down as fast as it could,  
But for all its will it did her no good.

She shuddered and shriveled, and, moaning,  
said:

"Thank you all kindly;" and then she was dead.

Let us hope, let us hope, when she comes next year,  
She'll be simple and sweet. But I fear, I fear.

## OTHELLO.

## HOW ROSSINI WROTE THE OPERA.

From the French of Alexandre Dumas, by L. C. Bullard.

**R**OSSINI had come to Naples, preceded by his great reputation. The first person who met him, as he alighted from his carriage, was the famous impresario of San Carlo, Domenico Barbata. Without giving the great composer time to take a step, or to speak a word, Barbata addressed him:

"I have three proposals to make to you, and I hope you will refuse neither of them."

"Let me hear them," said Rossini, with that arch smile so characteristic of him.

"I propose that you should make my house your home during your stay in Naples."

"I accept."

"I propose to entertain you and your friends at my own table daily."

"I accept."

"I propose that you should write a new opera for me and for my theater."

"I shall not accept."

"What! You refuse to work for me?"

"I will not work for you or any one else—I am not going to compose any more music."

"You are crazy, my dear friend."

"That may be—but I have the exact truth."

"What are you going to do, then, Naples?"

"I am going to eat macaroni and ices. I have a perfect passion for both."

"I will have ices made for you by my confectioner, who is the most renowned in the city, and I will myself prepare macaroni for you, which will give you satisfaction, I'll warrant you."

"This begins to look interesting."

"But you must give me an opera in exchange."

"We will see."

"Take one month, two months, six months—"

"Agreed; six months let it be."

"Come, then, to supper."

From that very evening the palace of Barbata was put at Rossini's disposal. The proprietor withdrew from all interference, and the celebrated composer made himself at home, in the strictest acceptance of the term. All the friends, or even the merest acquaintance whom he met in his promenades, he invited to Barbata's table without hesitation; he did the honors as host to those guests with perfect ease and grace. Sometimes he complained that he could not find friends enough to make the banquets gay—with all the efforts he could make he could not always get more than twelve or fifteen to join him at table—those were unlucky days.

As to Barbata, faithful to the role of cook which he had imposed upon himself, he invented new dishes every day, brought out the oldest and best wine from his cellar, and was as gracious to all the unknown people whom Rossini

invited to his table as if they had been his oldest friends. Only at the end of the repast, with infinite address and smiling lips, he would slip in, between the fruit and the cheese, a few words about the promised opera and the great success it was sure to have.

But in spite of the graceful way in which the impresario ventured to allude to the debt which the composer had contracted, these remarks produced the same effect upon Rossini as the three terrible words did upon Belshazzar at his famous feast. Therefore, Barbata, whose presence had been tolerated for a time at dessert, was politely requested not to present himself in future.

Months slipped by. The libretto was completed, but the composer showed no signs of putting himself at work. Dinners, drives, picnics followed each other in rapid succession. Hunting, fishing, horseback exercise divided the time of the noble musician, but there was not a hint of so much as a single note of music among his many occupations. Twenty times a day Barbata found himself a prey to fits of anger, to nervous and almost irresistible desires to make an expostulation against such indolence. But he controlled himself, for no one had greater faith than he in the wonderful genius of Rossini.

Barbata therefore kept silence for five months with the most exemplary resignation. But the morning of the first day of the sixth month, feeling that there was no more time to be lost, he drew the artist aside and addressed him as follows:

"My dear fellow, do you know that there are only twenty-nine days before the appointed time?"

"What time do you mean?" asked Rossini, with the air of amazement of a man who has been mistaken for somebody else, and to whom one has made an incomprehensible remark.

"The thirtieth of May," rejoined Barbata.

"The thirtieth of May?" repeated Rossini, with a bewildered look.

"Did you not promise me a new opera to be played on that precise day?"

"I—promise."

"This is no time to pretend astonishment," cried the manager, out of all patience. "I have waited as long as possible, counting on your genius and the extraordinary rapidity and facility for work which God has bestowed upon you. But now I can wait no longer. I must have my opera."

"Can't you arrange some old opera, and change the title of it, that will do as well?"

"What an idea! What should do with the artistes who are engaged expressly to play in a new opera?"

"Let them grumble."

"And the public?"

"Close the theater."

"And the King?"

"Send in your resignation."

"Enough of such nonsense. If neither the artistes nor the public nor the King can force me to keep my promise, I have given my word, and Domenico Barbata never yet failed when he had pledged himself to do a thing."

"Ah! that is another question."

"You promise me, then, to begin tomorrow?"

"To-morrow! Impossible! I am engaged to go fishing at Fusaro with some friends."

"Very well," retorted Barbata, thrusting his hands into his trowsers pockets. "Let us talk no more about it. I will see what is best to be done."

And he went away without another word.

That evening Rossini supped with a good appetite, doing honor to the viands of the manager, as if he had entirely forgotten the morning's discussion. When he retired he bade his servant wake him early and have a boat ready for Fusaro. After which he slept the sleep of the just.

The next day, twelve o'clock returned from the five hundred church clocks, of which the fortunate city of Naples is the possessor, and Rossini's servant had not yet made his appearance. The sun darted his beams through the blinds—Rossini woke suddenly, started up, rubbed his eyes and pulled the bell. The bell-rope fell broken at the first pull. He opened the window and called out into the court-yard. All was as quiet as a Turkish seraglio. He shook the door of his room. It was locked on the outside. Then Rossini, returning to the window, shouted for help, crying out against the treason of which he was the victim. But not even an echo responded to his invectives. One resource alone was left him, to leap from the fourth-story window, as his apartment was in this story—but it must be admitted, to the credit of Rossini, that this idea did not even enter his head.

At the end of an hour Barbata showed his head, popping out of a window in the story below. Rossini, who had quitted his place, saw him and said, "I would gladly have thrown a brick at you, but not having one, he was

able to content himself with shouting at me." "If you would coax her a little."

"It would be useless. You do not know Colbron."

"I thought you were on the best of terms with her."

"So much the worse."

"Will you permit me to try and see what I can do?"

"Do all you can—but I warn you it is lost time."

"We shall see."

The following day, bills everywhere announced that the first representation of Othello was postponed on account of the severe illness of the prima donna.

Eight days after that, Othello was performed.

That famous and celebrated opera is now familiar to the whole civilized world.

Eight days had been sufficient for Rossini to produce that masterpiece.

After the fall of the curtain, Barbata, overcome with the triumph, went in search of Rossini to shower congratulations on him. But Rossini was nowhere to be found.

The next day Barbata rung for his prompter, who was also his valet—for he was impatient to present to his guest his compliments on the success of the previous evening.

The prompter entered.

"Go and ask Rossini to come here," said Barbata.

"Rossini has left town," was the reply.

Left town?" cried Barbata in amazement.

"Yes, he started for Bologna at day-break."

"Gone, without one word for me?"

"Oh, no; he left his adieus."

**OVERTURE TO OTHELLO.**

The salon of Barbata was full of musical celebrities when the first instalment was sent him by his prisoner,

One of these artistes seated himself at the piano and began to play the composition, and all declared that Rossini was not man, but a god, since he created without labor, without work, but by the mere effort of will.

Barbata, almost beside himself with joy, snatched the music from its admirers, and sent it to the copyists. The next day he received a new package, on which was written,

"FIRST ACT OF OTHELLO."

This he forwarded at once to the copyists, who acquitted themselves of their duty with the mute and passive obedience to which Barbata had accustomed them.

At the end of three days the music of Othello had been delivered and copied.

The impresario was beside himself with joy. He pressed Rossini to his heart and made the most humble and sincere excuses for the stratagem he had been forced to employ, and begged the author to finish his work at the rehearsals.

"I will see the artistes myself," said Rossini, "and I will hear each repeat his role. As to the gentlemen of the orchestra, I will have them rehearse in my apartment."

"Very well, my dear fellow; arrange it all as you please. My presence is not necessary, and I will wait to hear your masterpiece till the general rehearsal. Once more, I beg you to forgive the manner in which I have treated you."

"Not a word more on that subject, or I shall be offended with you."

"Good-bye, then, till the general rehearsal."

The day for this grand rehearsal came at length. It was the evening before the famous 30th of May which had cost Barbata so much anxiety. The singers were in their places, the musicians in the orchestra, and Rossini seated himself at the piano. A few elegant ladies and a few privileged gentlemen occupied the boxes. Barbata, radiant and triumphant, rubbed his hands together and walked up and down the stage.

The overture was played.

Frenzied applause nearly shook the arched roof of the San Carlo.

Rossini rose and bowed in acknowledgment.

"Bravo!" cried Barbata; "now for the songs of the tenor."

Rossini seated himself again at the piano—everybody was silent, the first violin raised his bow, and they began again to play the overture.

The orchestra began to play the overture for the third time.

"Hold there," cried Barbata; "that is charming, but we have not time to get hold of it again. Proceed with the cavatina."

But in spite of the commands of the manager, the orchestra continued the same overture.

Barbata rushed upon the first violin, seized him by the collar and shouted in his ear:

"What the devil do you mean by playing the same piece for an hour?"

"Dammme," said the violinist, with true German coolness, "I am playing what has been given us."

"But turn the leaves, you fools."

"It is useless to turn them; we have nothing but this overture."

"What?" cried Barbata, "nothing but the overture? It is, then, an atrocious cheat and mystification!"

Rossini rose and bowed.

But Barbata fell back upon a sofa, motionless.

The prima donna, the tenor, everybody, rushed up to him. For a moment all thought he was struck with apoplexy.

Rossini, startled by the effect of his practical joke, approached him with real anxiety. But at the sight of him Barbata recovered himself and found his voice once more.

"Begone, traitor," he cried, "or I shall do you some injury."

"Be calm, be calm," returned Rossini. "Let us see if there is not something to be done."

"Something to be done, you butcher—and to-morrow is advertised as the first representation of the new opera."

"Supposing the prima donna should be taken suddenly ill," whispered Rossini in the manager's ear.

"Impossible," was the reply in the same tone. "She would not risk drawing upon herself the vengeance and orange-peel of the populace after such a disappointment."

"If you would coax her a little."

"It would be useless. You do not know Colbron."

"I thought you were on the best of terms with her."

"So much the worse."

"Will you permit me to try and see what I can do?"

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Railway Department.

### CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAIIS.

	Day.	Night.
Cincinnati and Eastern.....	5:00 P M	8:00 A M
Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- ifornia and the Territories.....	12:00 P M	10:00 P M
St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, North- eastern Texas.....	1:45 P M	1:45 P M
Memphis, Clarksville, N. Or- leans, Galveston, Shreveport, Mobile, New Orleans.....	1:45 P M	1:00 P M
Nashville.....	7:30 A M	8:15 P M
Memphis and Chattanooga postal car and Atlantic and Chattanooga postal car, and Georgia, Alabama, N. Car., S. Car., Fla., etc.....	11:30 A M	8:15 P M
Lebanon and Richmond Br., Railroad.....	7:30 A M	8:15 P M
Lexington and Frankfort way mails.....	2:45 P M	12:00 P M
Shelbyville, Ky.....	8:00 P M	12:00 P M
Cincinnati mail boat.....	8:00 A M	12:00 P M
Evansville mail boat (daily except Sunday).....	8:00 P M	12:00 P M
New Albany.....	12:00 noon	12:00 P M
New Albany & Chicago R R way mails.....	5:30 P M	
Jeffersonville.....	1:45 P M	
North Vernon way mail Taylorsville stage leaves Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	12:00 P M	
Mt. Washington stage leaves Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	12:00 P M	
Shawneetown, Ill., stage via West Point and Uniontown, (Ivs Mon., Wed. and Friday).....	12:00 P M	
ARRIVES.	Day.	Night.
Cincinnati and Eastern.....	5:00 P M	7:00 A M
Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal- ifornia and Territories.....	12:30 P M	9:30 P M
St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, North- eastern Texas.....	5:00 A M	9:30 P M
Memphis, Clarksville, N. Or- leans, Galveston, Shreveport, Mobile, New Orleans.....	6:30 A M	11:00 P M
Nashville.....	6:30 P M	2:30 P M
Memphis and Chattanooga postal car and Atlantic and Chattanooga postal car, and Georgia, Alabama, N. Car., S. Car., Fla., etc.....	6:30 A M	11:00 P M
Lebanon and Richmond Br., railroad.....	1:30 P M	
Lexington and Frankfort way mails.....	1:45 P M	
Shelbyville.....	11:30 A M	
Cincinnati mail boat.....	8:30 A M	
Evansville mail boat (daily ex- cept Sunday).....	7:00 A M	
New Albany.....	3:00 P M	
New Albany & Chicago R R way mails.....	6:00 P M	
Jeffersonville.....	8:00 A M	12:00 noon
North Vernon way mail.....	12:00 P M	
Taylorsville stage leaves Tues., Thurs. and Saturday.....	12:00 P M	
Mt. Washington stage leaves Tues., Thurs. and Sat.....	12:00 P M	
Shawneetown, Ill., stage via West Point and Uniontown, (Ivs Mon., Wed. and Fri.).....	6:00 P M	

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Louisville and Nashville R. R.	Arrive.	Leave.
Nashville, Memphis & New Orleans mail, daily except Sunday.....	10:35 P M	8:00 A M
Nashville, Memphis, N. O., and Mobile Express, daily.....	7:55 A M	7:45 P M
Nashville Express, daily.....	2:20 P M	11:45 P M
Richmond and Livingston Express, daily except Sun- day.....	2:40 P M	7:20 A M
Barstow Accommodation daily except Sunday.....	9:10 A M	3:15 P M
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R.		
Cincinnati Mail, except Sun- day.....	11:15 P M	3:30 A M
Cincinnati Fast Line, ex- cept Sunday.....	7:50 P M	7:50 A M
Cincinnati Express, daily.....	12:35 P M	3:35 P M
Cincinnati Night Express, except Sunday.....	5:00 A M	10:40 P M
Lexington Mail, ex-sunday.....	5:00 A M	6:00 P M
Lexington Express, except Sunday.....	10:30 P M	2:30 P M
Frankfort Accommodation, except Sunday.....	8:15 A M	4:55 P M
Shelby Railroad, via Short-Line, Express, daily except Sun- day.....	7:25 P M	3:55 P M
Mixed train, daily except Sunday.....	7:25 P M	5:05 P M
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R.		
New York, St. Louis & Chicago Express, daily except Sunday.....	7:30 A M	8:30 A M
New York, St. Louis & Chicago Express, daily except Sunday.....	11:45 A M	3:00 P M
New York, St. Louis & Chicago Express, daily except Sunday.....	9:00 P M	11:00 P M
Sunday train.....	11:45 A M	
Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R., from Louisville.....		
Day Express.....	7:00 P M	10:00 A M
Night Express.....	9:00 A M	6:40 P M
Alico Express.....	10:00 A M	7:15 P M
Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line Steamers.....		
Morning Mail Boat.....	5:00 A M	4:00 P M
Evening Mail Boat.....	5:00 A M	4:00 P M
On Sunday.....	3:00 P M	3:00 P M
Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.		
Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 miles, 11:30 A M	2:30 P M	
Ohio and Mississippi Railway—At Corner Fourth and Main.....		
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ac- commodation, daily ex- cept Sunday.....	10:15 P M	3:15 A M
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ex- press, daily.....	10:15 P M	3:15 A M
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ex- press, daily.....	1:45 P M	3:15 A M
North Vernon Accom'dn., Daily.....	7:50 A M	6:30 A M
Elizabethtown and Paducah Rail- road.		
Greenville Mail at Eliza- bethtown.....	10:30 A M	8:25 A M
Litchfield Accommodation at Elizabethtown.....	7:00 P M	3:15 P M
Trains daily, Sundays excepted.		

### Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

## Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

### Foreign Weights and Measures

#### REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and we believe, may be relied on as correct:

Albion, Amsterdam.....	41 galls
Antwerp, in Madeira.....	28 galls
Alquiere, in Portugal.....	over 1½ pecks
Alquiere, in Bahia.....	1 bushel
Alquiere, in Rio Janeiro.....	1 bushel
Alquiere, in Pernambuco.....	to 10 bushels
Anna, of rice, in Ceylon.....	242 4 lbs
Arroba, in Portugal.....	25 lbs
Arroba, in Spain (large).....	234 4 galls
Arroba, in Malaga, of Wine.....	about 45 galls
Arsheen, in Russia.....	28 inches
Bahar, in Batavia.....	316 42 galls
Bale, of Cinnamon, in Ceylon, net.....	16 lbs per acre
Bale, in Naples, about 100 lbs	
Barel, in Leghorn, of Wine.....	12 04 galls
Centar, in Levant, contains 44 okes....	118 5 lbs
Centar, in Leghorn, of Oil.....	88 lbs
Centar, in Sicily.....	175 to 192 lbs
Carro, in Naples, of Grain.....	52½ bushels
Carro, in Naples, of Tea.....	17½ lbs
Carro, in Portugal, of Wine.....	321 bushels
Chevaline, in Russia.....	24 bushels
Chevaline, in Spain.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Turkey.....	75 to 84 lbs
Chevaline, in France.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Italy.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Spain.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Turkey.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in France.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Italy.....	100 bushels
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Chevaline, in Spain.....	100 bushels
Chevaline, in Turkey.....	100

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor.  
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

ARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY in the SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One copy one year.....	\$ 3.00
Three copies one year.....	9.00
Five copies one year.....	12.00
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A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per copy.

All communications should be addressed to JOHN W. CLARKE,

Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons desiring it will be furnished our paper, the Trans-Atlantic Magazine, the American Stock Journal, the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year.....\$ .00

The Gazette and Prairie Farmer, one year.....4.00

The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year.....4.00

The postage on this paper is 20 cents per year, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance, by the subscriber, at the office where it is received.

All subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page six.

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, prepaid, to

JOHN W. CLARKE,  
Editor, THE GAZETTE,  
95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Our advertising agents, etc., are as follows: George P. Howell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York; Fitch & Thain, 24 Broadway, New York; George D. & Co., 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Griffin & Hoffmann, 100 Broad Street, Baltimore; T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston; Vancouver & Willz, 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.; McClelland & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : JUNE 8, 1872.

For Louisville Wholesale Prices Current See Eighth Page.

Miniature Almanac.

MOON'S PHASES.											
THE SUN.			THE MOON.—SUN.								
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	5	10	28	1	1	4	24	7	22		
First Quarter.....	14	5	18	2	1	9	4	32	7	25	
Full Moon.....	21	1	27	1	1	25	4	24	7	27	
Last Quarter.....	27	4	27	2	1	25	4	35	7	32	

To Our Readers in the South.

We shall always take pleasure in recording any success in farming, stock-raising, manufacturing, mining, or other pursuits, that will inspire the people of our section, or induce the industrious emigrants from other lands to settle in your midst. Send us full information, and write only on one side of the paper.

Time's Changes.

The old church of Rev. Stuart Robinson, Presbyterian, on Third street, between Green and Walnut, is being converted into a market house. The front wall is to be razed to the ground, and brought forward to the sidewalk, with stores at each front corner, and the entrance to the market house in the center. The upper part of the building is to be a public hall.

The Industrial Exposition.

The immense building to be devoted to the exposition and display of the arts, and manufactures of Louisville has not only been put under contract, but the work of construction, during the present week, has made rapid progress. The foundation walls of stone and brick, on all sides, but the front, have been laid, and the first story, with many arched entrances, and immense windows, is up, and next week will be ready for the iron columns, pillars, and rafters for the second story. In point of size it is the largest structure in the city, if not the West, and will be the most substantial in build and material.

The structure will be of brick, two stories high, and will occupy an area of 339 feet by 250 feet. The building will be appropriately adorned with towers, domes &c., and when completed will be a very imposing and handsome edifice.

The space allotted for exhibition will be something over 20,000 square feet more than that of the Cincinnati exposition.

The contractors engaged to construct the building have obligated themselves to have the work finished by the 3rd of August under a penalty of \$200 for each day's delay thereafter.

The indications now are that the work will be completed within the time designated. The applications for space by exhibitors are daily increasing with the promise that our people will in September next have an opportunity of witnessing one of the greatest and finest displays of arts manufactures, &c., &c., ever offered in this or any other Western city.

See J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s advertisement on 5th page.

Plug and Cut Tobacco, Cigars, Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits.

The following comparative statement of the quantities of the above named manufactured articles, produced and sold in this city for the first three months of 1872, as compared with the same period of 1871, is furnished by Edgar Needham, Esq., the Assessor of this District, and is taken from the records of his office. Contrary to the general opinion it will be seen that there is an increase in the production and sale of all the articles named except cigars, in which there is a small falling off. There was also a large increase in the production and sale of these articles in this city for the year 1871 over the year 1870.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Amount produced for quarter ending 31st of March, 1872, 341,874 gallons; for same period in 1871, 131,228 gallons. Increased production in 1872, 210,636 gallons.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Amount sold in quarter ending March 31, 1872, 12,336 barrels; for the same period in 1871, 8,577 barrels. Increased quantity sold in 1872, 3,789 barrels.

PLUG AND FINE-CUT TOBACCO.

The amount sold and bonded in the quarter ending March 31, 1872 was 927,072 pounds; the amount for the same period in 1871 was 724,275 pounds; the increased quantity sold and bonded in 1872 was 302,795 pounds.

CIGARS.

The number of cigars sold in the quarter ending March 31, 1871, was 2,753,475, and in the same period for 1872, the number sold was 2,546,300, being a decrease in the number sold of 207,175 cigars for 1872.

The increase in ale and beer shows that our Louisville breweries are coming more and more into favor with consumers, as they deserve to do. There is no reason why Louisville lager should not have as high a reputation as the Cincinnati beer. Louisville ale now ranks with any. The falling off in cigars manufactured was due to local and temporary causes, and future returns will show the usual healthy increase. The steady and gratifying increase in plug and fine-cut tobacco is a guarantee that the advantages of Louisville as a center for that trade are becoming daily more widely recognized.

Stock Sales

At Paris on the 4th, there was a larger crowd in town than for several weeks, and to all appearances business was lively.

Major Hibler reports sales of about 500 head of cattle, of moderate grade. Prices 4 to 5 cents. Between 300 and 400 mules offered. Two-year olds brought from \$100 to \$130; broke mules from \$130 to \$150.

A. W. Lydick reports about 400 cattle on the market, of medium quality and selling at from 4 to 5 cents. Sold six single mules at from \$135 to \$160; and eight head of horses, running from \$60 to \$140.

George W. Hamilton reports some 400 cattle offered; brought from 4 to 5 cents and mostly sold. About two thirds for cash, and the balance on credit of 60 days. Sold 28 two year olds at \$10 weight about 900 pounds; 33 calves at \$20, 60; 11 do., at \$18; 7 do., at \$12.50; one cow and calf at \$90, 50, one dry cow at \$40. Mules not generally sold. Horses were in fair demand. Sold six head at from \$152.50 to \$164.

Wm. J. Laughlin reports about 500 cattle, and selling at from 4 to 5 cents. About 400 mules—mostly of inferior grade. A good many horses offered, but few changed hands, as the buyers and sellers were too far apart.

There was a number of private transaction in the horse trade. Many of the traders are beginning to buy with the view of grazing for the fall Southern trade.

Messrs. Scone & Howard, of Louisville, took 73 head of mules to Paris with the view of selling them publicly but didn't put them up.

Lost Bonds Reissued.

A bill has passed Congress and become a law, to meet the many cases of government bonds which have been lost or destroyed. It provides that upon receiving satisfactory proof that any interest bearing bond of the United States has, without bad faith upon the part of the owner, been destroyed wholly or in part, or so defaced as to impair its value to the holder, and which bond shall be identified by number and description, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under certain regulations and restrictions, issue a duplicate of such bond having the same time to run, bearing like interest as the bond so proved to have been destroyed or defaced, and so marked as to show the original number of the bond destroyed and the date thereof. It is estimated that thirty million dollars worth of bonds will be reissued under the provisions of this law.

Heavy Rains.

On Monday last the heaviest rain of the season fell in Louisville and vicinity, accompanied by an unusual amount of lightning and thunder. The water descended in torrents, flooding many streets and cellars and rendering locomotion on foot rather disagreeable. Toward the breaking up of the storm, the sky assumed a ghastly greenish hue, which had the effect to greatly demoralize some of our colored citizens, who gave it as their opinion that "sumfin gwine to hap'n, sho'."

On Saturday, 1st inst., Central Illinois was visited by an unprecedented rainfall, covering an area from the Wabash to the Kaskaskia rivers, and from the Toledo and Wabash to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. Thousands of acres were submerged, railroad tracks inundated, and crops, fences, trees, &c., swept away. Reports from Winchester, at the St. Louis, Rockford and Rock Island railroad, say some 500 yards of track near that place were washed away. It is thought that immense damage has been done to the crops in many localities, but no detailed accounts are at hand. Springfield, Illinois, was also flooded, the water, in some instances, reaching the first floors of houses and compelling the inmates to take refuge in the upper stories.

Death of Charles Lever.

A dispatch from Trieste announces the death, in that city, of Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, aged 63.

Charles James Lever was born in Dublin, August 31, 1806, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the University of Goettingen. He was by profession a physician, and during the prevalence of the cholera, in 1832, was medical officer for the district of Londonderry, where he performed many marvelous cures. He was afterward physician to the British embassy at Brussels for three years. He has resided in Italy since 1845. He was one of the most popular authors of the day, and in his death the literary world loses one of its brightest ornaments.

Crops in Kentucky.

TRIGG CO.—Fine rains; crops promising; tobacco forward and plenty; fruit abundant.

PALASKI CO.—Wheat and oats good; fruit large yield.

HOPKINS CO.—Wheat best for years; corn injured by cut worm but replanted; tobacco large crop; plants are fine and abundant, other crops promising.

BRECKENRIDGE CO.—Crops backward; tobacco planting is late; fruit abundant.

OHIO CO.—Fruit best for ten years; oats look well; corn splendid; tobacco big crop expected.

MONROE CO.—Wheat excellent; crops of all kinds promising most abundantly.

Crop Prospects at the South.

Eastern Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, have recently been visited by rains, which have been of great benefit to the growing crops. From South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, come accounts of drought, and consequent backwardness or failure of the cotton plant. The want of rain appears to be severely felt in all these States. In Louisiana there is a decided improvement in the condition of the growing cane, yet well informed parties do not expect a crop of over 75,000 hogsheads. In Texas the prospect for all crops appears to be very promising.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—The first number of this new Health Journal is published. It is devoted to an exposition of all those agencies so vitally related to Health and to the treatment of Disease, such as Air, Light, Temperature, Diet, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, Sleep, Electricity, and all normal agents and hygienic materials. It is an independent journal, published in the interests of the people which is certainly a strong commendation. This first number contains many articles of general interest. The senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell etc., are illustrated and explained.

Bluegrass Wool.

The wool clip that is now being shorn in the Bluegrass district is three-fourths Cotswold, Bourbon county being the largest wool producing county in that section, the clip amounting to 140,000 to 160,000 lbs. About 75,000 lbs of the present clip have been shipped at prices ranging from \$8.60/lb. The condition of the wool is unusually good, the heavy rains previous to the shearing having cleaned it nicely.

The Grand Lodge of New York, A. Y. M., met in New York city on the 4th inst., with delegates present from every State and Territory in the United States, and from the grand lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Prussia, Germany, Hungary, Brunswick, Ottawa and Ontario. The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Tobacco.

The total quantity of tobacco grown in the country during the year ending June 30th, 1871, was 262,735,341 pounds, which yielded, when manufactured, a tax of \$33,578,907. The production by States was as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

5

S J U N E , 1861.

Sales of 35 hds: Henry co leaf \$18, 11 75, Green 11, 10 75, 10, Maury (Tenn) 11 50, 10 50, 10, Taylor 10, 10, Meade 11 75, 10 50, Logan 10 9 60, lugs 8 10, 7 80, Muhlenburg leaf 10 25, 9, lugs 7 80, Ohio low leaf 9 50, 8 20, lugs 8 10 7 50, 8 30, 7 50, 7 80, 7 80, Meade lugs 8 30, Hart common leaf 10 50, lugs 8 8, Daviess lugs 7 70, 7 50, Webster 7 70, leaf 10.

M O N D A Y , J U N E 4.

Sales of 26 hds: Simpson co leaf \$10 50, 10 10, 12 50, Muhlenburg 9 95, 10 75, 10 75, Green 10, 10, 7 50, lugs 9, 8 60, 7 50, Adair leaf 9 50 10, lugs 7 70, Muhlenburg common leaf 9 50, 8 40, 9 90, 9 90, common lugs 7, 7 30, Logan lugs 9 40, 7 50, 8 20, 7 70, 7 40, Lauder Meade 7 80, Cumberland 9 50, 7 80, Webster 7 70, Greenleaf leaf 9 70, Ohio common lugs 8 60, 8 40, 7 90, 7 70, 7 20, Montgomery (Tenn) leaf 12 75.

## DRY GOODS.

The market has been dull for nearly all classes of dry goods, with only a limited demand to supply urgent wants. Brown sheetings and shirtings are inactive; holders indicate more strength, owing to the advance in cotton. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are in limited demand, with some speculative movement on the part of holders, but yet without result. Glazed cambrics are quiet and unchanged. Rolled jacquards are quiet at some reduction in prices. Canton flannels are firmer, with an upward tendency, in sympathy with the advance of cotton. Denims are quiet and unchanged. Tickens show some improvement at steady prices. Cottonades of the best makes and styles are in fair demand. Printing cloths are reported dull and declining; sales for the week at Providence have been at 75¢ for 64x64 extras. Prints are dull, with no demand beyond immediate wants, and the market is steady at quotations. Ginghams are in fair request for desirable styles and prices steady. The demand for dress goods is confined to small orders at unchanged prices. Woolen goods are quiet, and the market is without any special feature of interest.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash prices Small and time orders at the usual rate.]

## BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

Invincible..... 14 a  
Columbus..... 13 1/2 a  
Great Western..... 13 1/2 a  
Anchor..... 13 1/2 a  
Prestige..... 13 1/2 a  
Laurel Hill..... 13 1/2 a  
Annis..... 13 1/2 a  
Macon..... 13 a  
Tallassee..... 13 1/2 a  
Aiken H..... 13 1/2 a  
Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Alabama and Georgia, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Augusta, 36 inches..... 13 a  
Standard Eastern, 36 inches..... 14 1/2 a  
Selma..... 13 1/2 a  
Hoosier..... 13 1/2 a

## FINE BROWN COTTONS.

Pepperell, N. S., 36 inches..... 11 1/2 a  
do O. 33 do..... 12 a  
do E. 38 do..... 13 1/2 a  
do F. 40 do..... 13 1/2 a  
Nashua O. 33 do..... 13 1/2 a  
do R. 36 do..... 14 a  
do E. 40 do..... 16 a

## BLEACHED COTTONS.

New York Mills, 36 inches..... 22 a  
Warren F. F..... 20 a  
Fruit of Loom, 36 inches..... 18 a  
Red Bank, 36 inches..... 12 1/2 a  
Blackstone..... 18 a  
Hope..... 19 a  
H. 36 inches..... 11 1/2 a  
Ell. 44..... 17 a  
Lonsdale..... 17 a  
Wamsutta..... 19 a  
Pepperell, 6 1/2 a  
do 9..... 30 a  
do 10 1/2 a..... 40 a  
do 11 1/2 a..... 50 a

## PRINTS.

Fremmen..... 10 a  
Sprague..... 11 1/2 a  
American..... 11 1/2 a  
Allens..... 11 1/2 a  
Garold..... 11 1/2 a  
A. 12 a  
Cocheco..... 12 a  
Dunn: ell's..... 11 1/2 a  
Hamilton..... 11 1/2 a  
London Mourning..... 11 a  
Simpson: do..... 11 1/2 a  
Merriam D..... 11 1/2 a  
Merriam W..... 12 1/2 a  
Pacific..... 11 1/2 a  
Richmonds..... 11 1/2 a  
Lodi..... 11 a  
Wamsutta..... 9 a  
Bedford..... 8 3/4 a  
Atlantics..... 6 1/2 a  
American Star..... 7 1/2 a  
Albion solids..... 12 a  
Dolly Varden..... 12 a

## TICKS.

Minnehaha, 36 inches..... 30 a  
Cometoga medias, 36 inches..... 22 a  
Cesareo, 36 inches..... 25 a  
Lewiston, 36 inches..... 22 1/2 a  
Lewiston, 32 inches..... 27 a  
Omega A.C.A..... 30 a  
Omega A..... 28 a  
Globe Brothers..... 25 a  
Everett..... 25 a  
Standard..... 20 1/2 a  
Standard A..... 22 a  
Standard A A..... 27 1/2 a  
Standard A A A..... 32 1/2 a

## STRIPES.

Amoskeag..... 18 a  
Albany..... 20 a  
American..... 12 1/2 a

## BROWN DRILLS.

Appleton..... 16 a  
Pepperell..... 16 a  
Boot..... 16 a  
Pepperell fine..... 16 a  
Stark..... 16 a  
Winthrop, 7 8-oz..... 13 a  
Osawbury, 4-4..... 20 a

## CAMBRICS.

Portland..... 7 a  
Victoria..... 9 a  
Wm. Jackson..... 9 1/2 a  
Masonry paper..... 13 a  
Lonsdale paper..... 13 a

## SATIN AND BLEACHED DRILLS.

Nantucket Satin..... 15 a  
Pepperell drill..... 15 a  
Laconia drill..... 15 a  
Bates drill..... 10 1/2 a  
Wigans..... 15 a

## PLAID OSNABURGS.

Tennessee..... 24 a  
Texas..... 21 a  
Decorat..... 14 a  
Rappahannock..... 18 a  
Osawburys, %..... 12 a

## DENIMS.

Ogden A. brown..... 18 a  
Albany, blue..... 15 a  
Amoskeag..... 20 a  
22 a

## WOESTED BRAIDS.

Common colors..... 65 a  
High colors, No. 35..... 70 a

## CASTON FLANNEL.

Hamilton, brown..... 15 a  
Laconia, bleached..... 18 a  
Pemberton A..... 28 a  
Naumkeag..... 15 a  
Rockport, bleached..... 18 a

## SPool COTTON.

John Clark, Jr., & Co.'s (Thos. Ross' sell, agent best 6-cord..... 70 a  
Jno. Clark, Jr., & Co.'s best enamel'd..... 70 a  
J. & C. Co.'s best..... 70 a  
Safford Brothers..... 45 a  
Williamatic 6-cord..... 65 a  
Williamatic enameled..... 40 a  
Brooks..... 70 a  
Green & Daniels..... 70 a  
Orr & McDaniel..... 70 a  
Stuart..... 42 a  
George A. Clarke..... 70 a

## COTTON.

Receipts at all the domestic ports continue small, with the decreasing stock, a fair spinning demand and the improvement at Liverpool, has led to an advance and given speculators an opportunity to successfully bulk the market, causing an advance in New York, since last Friday, of 1/4¢ for middling, 1/4¢ for low middling, 3/4¢ for good ordinary and 1/4¢ for ordinary. The demand from spinners and shippers, in the meantime, has helped forward the movement.

The New York quotations for the week ending the 31st inst. (future delivery, less middling) were:

For June.....	23 11-16
For July.....	23 11-16
For August.....	23 1-16
For October.....	23 1-16
For November.....	19 15-16
For December.....	19 15-16

Total sales of this description for the week were 152,400 bales.

Immediate delivery sales have been 12,332 bales, including 4,095 for export, 3,673 for consumption, 125 for speculation and 977 in transit.

The receipts for the week ending 31st, at all the ports, have been 18,117 bales, against 12,083 last week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1871, 2,653,253 bales, against 3,792,269 for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease this year of 1,139,034 bales.

The details of receipts are as follows:

Received this week at.....	1872.
New Orleans.....	1,617.
Mobile.....	13,756.
Charleston.....	2,583.
Savannah.....	2,379.
Mobile.....	2,551.
Tampa.....	5,041.
Tennessee.....	3,853.
Florida.....	204.
North Carolina.....	119.
Virginia.....	1,082.

Total receipts.....	13,117.
Decrease this year.....	23,285.

The exports have reached a total of 22,697 bales, of which 17,664 were to Great Britain, 3,633 to France, and 2,000 to the rest of the Continent.

The stocks, are now reported to be 192,516 bales.

The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons, as made up by cable telegraph reports to the 31st ult:

Stock in.....	1872.
Liverpool.....	874,000.
London.....	233,000.
Edinburgh.....	30,000.
Hamburg.....	216,000.
Marseille.....	18,000.
Bremen.....	24,000.
Stock in U. S. ports.....	192,516.
Stock in inland towns.....	25,599.

Total.....	2,250,575.
Inches.....	2,068,333.

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 152,240 bales, compared with the same date of 1871.

The recent rainy weather has been favorable, and the stand is proportionate in the extreme. The sales for future delivery have exceeded the supplies of late which had the tendency to stimulate the home markets, which with the continued maintenance of good prices in Liverpool have induced more activity at full rates for immediate deliveries. Our market with meager receipts, is but little better than nominal at the following advanced quotations:

Wheat-Lower; Red winter, 12s 3d; Califonia, 11s 1/2d 1/2d.	41,000.
Afloat for Gt. Britain (American and Brazilian).....	24,000.
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	5,000.
Total India afloat for Europe.....	408,000.
Stock in U. S. ports.....	192,516.

Stock in.....	1871.
Liverpool.....	874,000.
London.....	233,000.
Edinburgh.....	30,000.
Hamburg.....	216,000.

Middle.....	11 1/2d 1/2d.
Low middling.....	6 1/2d 1/2d.
Good ordinary.....	2 1/2d 1/2d.
Ordinary.....	2 1/2d 1/2d.

## PROVISIONS.

The market is quiet, yet during the week the order demand for bacon for the South has aggregated a large amount, and stocks are reduced.

The following is the range of quotations in round lots:

PORK.	\$12 00




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## News for the Farmer.

The Quantity of Pork to a Bushel of Corn.

It is very easy to see the difficulties of arriving at a perfectly satisfactory answer to this question. Still, the experience of others is worth something and may safely be taken as some general guide.

One farmer, who made an effort to satisfy himself on the question as to the quantity of Indian-meal it required to make a pound of pork, weighed off two hogs a year and a half old, and three pigs six months old, on the 1st of September, then measured off corn accurately, and had it ground, very night he wet in boiling water cool enough for the next day's use, to such a consistency that it would run readily. The hogs had no slops from the house and nothing but the meal and water. On the 1st of December they were killed, and five cents a pound was deducted for what they weighed on the 1st of September, when the trial began, and he found that, allowing six cents a pound for the pork which they actually laid on in the trial, they had paid 98 cents per bushel for the corn, which gave him just about 16 2/3 lbs. of pork to the bushel.

Another farmer weighed a thrifty pig, five months old, 150 pounds, and then fed 56 pounds of corn meal mixed with hot water thin enough for mush. This bushel of meal was consumed by the pig in about six and a half days and the gain was just eighteen pounds. Another farmer put up a Suffolk sow to fatten. Her weight was 235 pounds. From October 4th, her weight being at that date 295 pounds, to November 17th, he fed her ten bushels, or 560 pounds of marketable corn, and killed her at the latter date. Her live weight before she was killed was 413 pounds, or an increase from the ten bushels of corn of 118 pounds of pork, being a slight fraction over 4 1/2 pounds of corn to one pound of pork, or a fraction less than 12 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn, an increase per day a little less than 2 1/4 pounds. The price of corn at that time in his neighborhood was 70 cents a bushel, so that the pork cost him over 7 cents a pound and he just barely got out of it whole, after allowing for shrinkage.

We could multiply such experiments to an indefinite extent, but the results will not differ materially from the above, where the conditions are similar. Probably, taking all the accurate trials together, the general average would be about 10 1/2 pounds of pork to a bushel of corn of 56 pounds, and from this it is fair to deduct about one-fifth to get at the net weight, leaving say about 8 2/5 or 8 4/5 pounds of pork as the average net result of the judicious feeding of a bushel of corn, or one pound of pork from 6 2/3 pounds of corn uncooked. The lowest amount of cooked cornmeal is stated at 34-5 pounds to a pound of pork.

Now taking all these experiments, and we could easily show the relation which the price of corn bears to that of pork, by showing the price of pork per pound, at different prices per bushel for corn. If corn were 12 1/2 cents per bushel, pork would cost a cent and a half per pound, and in that proportion throughout, or giving it in decimals, we have :

Cents per bu.	Pork \$ per lb.	Corn \$ per bu.	Pork \$ per lb.
10	1.00	84	4.52
11	1.17	40	4.16
12	1.25	42	5.
13	1.33	45	5.35
14	1.40	50	5.65
15	1.47	55	6.00
16	1.54	60	6.54
17	1.61	65	7.14
18	1.68	70	7.74
19	1.75	75	8.34

With corn at 50 cents per bushel, pork will cost 5 95-100 cents per pound. If corn costs seventy cents per bushel, the pork will cost 8 36-100 cents a pound to produce, and so on. But there are many who cannot raise corn at fifty cents a bushel and many who cannot raise it for 70 cents. If the corn costs more the pork will cost more. If corn is selling at 50 cents a bushel and pork will bring but 5 cents a pound, you had better sell the corn than feed it out in large quantities.

By reversing the table, you have, of course, the value of corn per bushel at different prices per pound for pork, the corn to be used in feeding for the production of pork; and to find what the price of pork should be per pound, taking the price of corn as the basis of calculation, you divide the price of a bushel of corn by 8.40, the number of pounds of pork produced by a bushel of corn, as we have seen, and the quotient will be the answer. If, for example, corn is 70 cents, divide it by 8.40, and you have 8.33 cents. And so to find what the price of corn should be when pork is selling at a certain price per pound, you multiply the price of a pound of pork by 8.40 and the product will be the answer. Suppose pork is selling at 10 cents a pound, what should be the price of corn used to feed out in its production? You multiply the 10 cents by 8.40, the average number of pounds of pork, made by a bushel of corn, and you have 84 cents the corresponding price of corn.

Now these figures, as we have already shown, may not be absolutely correct, but they may furnish some guide for calculation.

## Salting, Packing and Selling Butter.

Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, as sufficient for keeping; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one-half as much, and this is found sufficient if the casein has been properly removed. Butter-makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world-wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure upon the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a clear, zinc-lined chest, with apartment at each end for ice, to keep it hard while being transported to market.

For the great mass of butter-makers, the wooden tub, holding from 50 to 100 pounds must ever be the most economical form of package. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak with thick covers having the owner's name branded upon them, are used and reused year after year. In some parts of the West miserably poor oaken tubs are employed, which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities ashen tubs are favorites, while in Northern Vermont the most approved tubs are the spruce. Spruce is unquestionably, the least liable of all timber to affect the flavor injuriously, while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure good white oak is preferable.

Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends in the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white, completely dissolved in water to a clear liquid. The office of salt is, 1st, to remove the buttermilk from the pores of the butter; and 2d, to render harmless what cannot be removed.

## Care of Horses.

The London Horse-Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should chiefly be oats; if not worked hard its food should chiefly be hay; because oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

## To Make a Sheep own a Lamb.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, writes: Sometimes it is desirable to make one sheep own the lamb of another, but often it is a difficult task.

An experiment that we tried a few days since proved a perfect success and was easily conducted; and for the benefit of those who may be similarly situated we communicate it to your columns. One of our sheep lost her lamb. A few days a yearling dropped a lamb which she did not own and in fact had no milk for it. We took the lamb immediately after it was dropped and sprinkled it with fine salt and placed it with the sheep that had lost her lamb. As soon as she tasted the salt she commenced licking the lamb, and in a short time was as fond of it as she was of her own. She is now taking the greatest care of her adopted charge.

## How to Kill Chinch Bugs.

Editors Rural World: As the air is literally full of chinch bugs, I propose to give my plan for the destruction of the most of them, providing the farmers will all help. Now is the time to commence operations, by the edges of wheat, and other small grain, where it joins corn; and if your neighbor across the lane has wheat adjoining the lane or fence, drill your corn rows along your fence and tell him to do likewise. The sooner these rows are planted the better, as the bugs will gather to them better and stay on the forced rows longer than they will the later corn.

This done we have the trap set. I suppose every farmer knows that as soon as they have killed the wheat, or the grain is harvested, the bugs will gather on the corn. Then let every one be his own judge when to kill—but kill he must. My plan is to "mud" them to death, if it rains in time before they leave the traps. This I do by running a plow quite shallow, cutting off the corn roots just below the lowest bugs; then follow with a harrow and brush back and forth until you are satisfied they have more than they can pack. If there is no rain, straw and fire is the next best plan; drive along on the stubble, if the wind is right; fork off the straw and burn as you proceed; don't be afraid of destroying your corn, for the bugs will destroy ten times as much if left alone, and then (what we call) the second crop will make the whole field light and chaffy.

There is no work done on the farm that pays better than killing chinch bugs. If any one has a better plan please give it in the Rural, and then let all papers copy, and all that take papers tell those that don't read them how to kill chinch bugs.

CHAPEL HILL. A. F. C.

## Applying Manure.

A correspondent of the Rural Home, writes: If the farmer has manure made, or kept through the summer, it will become fermented; it cannot be avoided in the warm season. Such manure is best applied on the surface, and worked in with the harrow; and if applied to winter wheat, there is perhaps no better mode, as it has the mechanical effect of keeping the surface loose to resist the frosts of winter, as well as the stimulating effect of producing an earthy growth of the crop. But in the use of green manures in spring for summer crops, experience has convinced me that to plow under, and allow fermentation to take place in the soil, where all the volatile gases can be absorbed and taken up by growing crop, is most economical and best. We are often deceived in the effects of manure by the amount used. In applying common barnyard manure in an unfermented state, we get but about one-third the amount of manure in the same bulk that we have when used in a decayed condition.

Figs in the Open Air.

We doubt as to the hardiness of every variety of fig in this climate, but nevertheless here is a hint may be useful for an experiment, and we may have Kentucky figs, who knows? Coleman, of the Rural World, of St. Louis, says: "We have raised the fruit in the open air, but from a slight inadvertency had the wood always injured if not destroyed in the winter, by using straw, rags and barrels to cover them. General Worthington, of Ohio, who has raised figs there for thirty years; after many fruitless trials finds that simply laying down the limbs on the ground and covering with six inches of soil is the best protection. They are obtained as one-year old plants or as cuttings, as they strike easily. The common yellow or small purple are the best varieties. The plants begin to bear at two years, and these two varieties will produce fruit from July to October. With this protection during winter, any soil that will grow good tomatoes will produce figs. They are delicious eaten fresh from the tree or with cream and sugar. The plants are set ten to twelve feet apart. It is much regretted that more attention is not paid to the culture of this fruit."

GARDEN & VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, &c.,

Imported directly from England, Germany and the Eastern States, regardless of cost, having only Best Quality in view.

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Successors to GARDEN & VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, &c.,

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## An Immense Undertaking.

The Scientific American in calling attention to the statement of an Italian journal that the recent visit of the Russian Czar to the Southern part of his empire had particular reference to the projected junction of the Caspian Sea with the Black Sea, says:

The entire length of the canal would be six hundred and thirty Russian versts, about four hundred miles, though the mountain chain to be pierced only measures eight versts, or about five miles. It is calculated that thirty-two thousand laborers will have to be employed for fully six years in order to complete the undertaking. Quite apart from the direct commercial advantages which would result from the completion of this canal, it would serve to replenish the Caspian Sea with water, a highly important consideration.

During the last decade, and even longer, a remarkable reduction of water was noticed, so much so that the final extinction, that is extinction, of the sea was apprehended. The result would not only be malarious in the extreme, but also destructive of a great source of wealth, namely, the sturgeon, sterlet, and seal fisheries (chiefly at Astrakhan), by which eight hundred thousand pounds of caviar alone are annually obtained. An insurance of water supply to those persons would, therefore, give renewed stimulus to their local enterprise, though the same may not be nearly as important as the effect on commerce at large.

## California Tea and Silk Culture.

San Francisco is to become the centre of a tea-growing country, and we shall have our tea for little or nothing.

An enterprising Japanese brought over on a recently arrived steamer an enormous quantity of tea plants which are to be planted as an experiment in California. Sixteen thousand of the tea plants are from the southern part of the island of Nippon, where the finest of Japanese tea is produced.

The coast valleys of Northern California are considered best suited to the culture of tea. The same Japanese who has brought over the tea plants, imported five hundred thousand cards of silk worms' eggs, some time since, the majority of which were placed in California. He has now brought over a second installment, and native Japanese are to teach the young "cocoons" how to shoot in the most approved style.

A balloon capable of a certain degree of guidance through the agency of a rudder and screw worked by four men, has been constructed at Paris by M. Dupuy de Lome.

## FREIGHTS EAST.

The following are the rates of freight from Louisville to the various points mentioned, including drayage from store:

## ALL RAIL RATES FROM LOUISVILLE.

	Hemp	Cotton, Uncompressed	Wool and Eggs
To Boston	60	70	80
To Providence	65	75	85
To New York	55	60	70
To Philadelphia	50	55	65
To Baltimore	45	50	60
To Newark	40	45	50
To Buffalo	40	45	60
To Cleveland	30	35	40
To Toledo	30	35	40

## RIVER FREIGHTS TO NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.

	Way. N. Orleans.
Heavy freights, such as h-	
cotton and tobacco, per 100 lbs. \$ 50	\$ .30
Pork by bbl.	1 25
Whiskey, per bbl.	2 00
Horse, per ton	12 00
Flock per bbl.	1 00
Mules, per head	8 00
Horses, per head	10 00
Cattle, per head	10 00
Sheep, per head	7 50

## RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

	Bacon, Lard, Bacon, per barrel	Flour, per barrel	Pork, per barrel
Rates of freight from Louisville to			
Nashville, Tenn.	10	30	15
Chattanooga, Tenn.	25	30	15
Atlanta, Ga.	77	135	50
Augusta, Ga.	82	140	65
Savannah, Ga.	63	125	63
Macon, Ga.	90	150	70
Athens, Ga.	102	180	90
West Point, Ga.	11	35	65
Columbus, Ga.	77	135	65
Montgomery, Ala.	65	110	55
Rome, Ga.	77	135	59
Selma, Ala.	65	110	55
Jackson, Miss.	55	100	50
Mobile, Ala.	55	100	50
Meridian, Miss.	103	152	68
New Orleans.	40	80	40
	1 35	40	2 00

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duvall's Bluff and Jacksonville, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

	1st class	2d class	3d class	4th class	5th class	Flour	Whisky, per
Little Rock	1 34	1 14	74	64	1 28	2 05	94
Duvall's Bluff	1 27	1 07	67	67	1 14	1 83	7
Jacksonport	1 32	1 07	77	67	1 34	2 23	...

## Sixteen Years of Success.

In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated racing and trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

\$1000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

## The Science of Health,

## A New Independent Health Monthly

DEVOTED to the preservation and restoration of Health on Hygienic principles. Health is the great want of the age. It is the first need of the individual, the nation and the race. Health long life; disease is premature death. Health develops body, mind and soul; disease destroys and paralyzes. To educate the people in the science of life, which includes all that relates to preserving health and to the art of treating disease without medicine, is the object and purpose of this new health journal.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH will aim to disseminate throughout the world a knowledge of hygienic principles. It will not be the organ of any person, business or institution, but an earnest teacher of the laws of life and health.

TERMS.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs of ten at \$1.50 each, and an extra copy to the agent. We are offering the most liberal list of premiums. Local agents wanted everywhere and cash commissions given. Address all letters to SAMUEL B. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N.Y.

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Are just in receipt of the following

## DRY GOODS

100 pieces assorted Ginghamines.

100 do assorted Linen Lawns.

200 do Bon Jour Delaines.

160 do assorted summer Cassimeres.

50 do Lawns and Percales.

200 do plain French Jacquots.

250 do assorted Ginghams.

500 do Louisville Jeans.

assorted "Assabet" Rob Roy's.

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## BARGAINS TO PRINTERS

100 pieces assorted Ginghamines.

100 do white Linen suitings.

200 do Bon Jour Delaines.

160 do assorted summer Cassimeres.

50 do Lawns and Percales.

200 do plain French Jacquots.

160 do assorted Ginghams.

500 do Louisville Jeans.

assorted "Assabet" Rob Roy's.

my 25-tf

ATTENTION EVERYBODY!

## NOTIONS, &amp;c.

187 MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF OUR NEW SPRING STOCK OF STAPLES AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., TO WHICH WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS VISITING THIS MARKET.

FOR SALE—650 pounds Nonpareil type, of which this is a sample. The font will be divided, if desired. Price 50¢ per pound.

FOR SALE—350 pounds Minion type. This is a specimen. Price 40 cents per pound.

FOR SALE—650 pounds Nonpareil type, of which this is a sample. The font will be divided, if desired. Price 50¢ per pound.

FOR SALE—250 pounds Agate type, of which this is a specimen. Price 40¢ per pound.

FOR SALE—168 pairs cases (single, double and treble), good as new, at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00.

FOR SALE—218 fonts Job Type in prime order, many fonts having been used but little. Will be sold at a bargain, by single font or otherwise, as may be desired.

FOR SALE—54 single and double galley (brass and wooden), cabinets, stands (single and double), imposing stones, racks, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers, and all at very low figures.

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